

WHITSTABLE URBAN DISTRICT

1963



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In Office 1964:

Chairman of the Council, Councillor E.C.D. Terry, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. M. Loch.

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Clerk - J.E. Greenwood, M.C., T.D.,

Treasurer - F. Tomlinson, F.I.M.T.A., A.R.V.A.

Engineer and Surveyor

B.E. Hardy, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

Chief Public Health Inspector

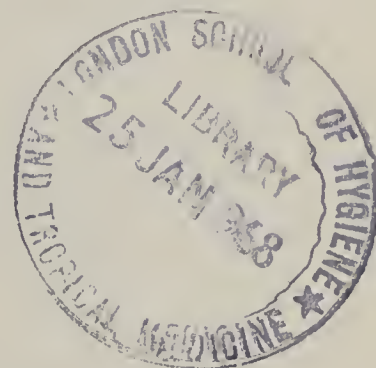
F.W.I. Whitehouse, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

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Public Health Department, Gate Lodge, The Castle,  
Whitstable

Telephone: Whitstable 2233

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report covering the year 1963.

The population is now recognized as that registered at the 1961 Census and in Mid 1963 we were credited as totalling 19,540 persons. The town is therefore holding its own but as the deaths exceed the births by 103, the balance is by newcomers. The birthrate was, however, 15 per 1000 against 13 in 1962 and the deathrate approximately the same (20 per 1000). The illegitimate birthrate remained at the low figure of 3.7% of the total births, similar to the 1962 figure.

The incidence of infectious disease was very low, apart from Measles; it was a Measles year; and no cases of food poisoning were notified or came to our notice in other ways.

The general outlook on the health of the community which continued to contain a heavier than normal proportion of the elderly, was during 1963 a good one.

Detailed statistics and tables are given at the end of the report as appendices, and the general content will be found to include information previously presented by Mr. Whitehouse, Chief Public Health Inspector, as a separate report, but in this difficult year incorporated as a joint presentation.

May we, from the Public Health Department, express our thanks to the other Officers of the Council and to the Members for their willingness to receive our advice and interest, and patience in seeking to understand our point of view in the general promotion of public health.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY.

M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



# ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

## Water Supply

The Canterbury and District Water Company and Mid Kent Water Company supply the Urban District.

The Canterbury supply comes from deep wells in the chalk at Thanington and Howfield Pumping Stations with an intervening balancer reservoir. The actual consumption of water from this source by Whitstable is not known accurately because other districts are supplied from the same source; apportioning according to population was probably just under 300 million gallons.

The Mid Kent supply serves approximately 430 of the population in a corner of the district, from Newnham Pumping Station. The consumption of water from this source was 3.2 million gallons in 1963.

Both waters are drawn from the chalk, are not subjected to any softening and are of excellent bacteriological purity. Chlorination is carried out as a precaution, nevertheless. Detailed analyses of the water from each source is given as an appendix.

The fluoride content of these waters expressed as F is in the Canterbury and District source 0.15 parts per million, and in the Newnham source 0.1 parts per million.

There was no shortage of water supply during 1963. New mains laid in the district during the year totalled 2,668 yards.

Dwellings supplied from public water mains	8,660.
Dwellings not so supplied	14.
Population supplied from public water mains	19,520.
Population otherwise supplied	20.
Total dwellings in the district	8,674.
Total population in the district	19,540

## Water Sampling

		Bacteriological Examination			Chemical Examination		
		Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Statutory Water Undertakings	Raw	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Treated	3	3	-	2	2	-
Private Sources piped to dwellings	Raw	3	2	1	3	2	1
	Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other private sources	Raw	3	3	-	1	1	-
	Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total: 9 water samples for bacteriological examination.  
6 " " " " chemical " "





## Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Arrangements were in hand at the end of 1963 to extend the newly constructed sewer in Faversham Road to enable tributary roads to connect.

The newly constructed sewer in the Seasalter area enabled many cesspools that were inadequate or defective to be dispensed with; and not least of the benefits was the connection of holiday camps to the sewer with attendant relief to the cesspool emptying service. A total of 66 cesspools were discontinued.

Complaints of flies and smell were received from residents in the vicinity of the sewage works at Swalecliffe. Routine spraying of fly destroying compounds was carried out to suppress the infestation. There was also a scheme of planting shrubs and trees carried through, which in due course, by reason of the varieties selected will from their aromatic character improve the general atmosphere.

A cesspool emptying service is provided on the basis of six emptyings per year. The cesspool emptiers discharge into a tank at the sewage works where the contents are subjected to dilution before joining the main flow of sewage, in order to reduce the effect of the septic and acid matter on the biological activity of the treatment process.

Serious difficulties were encountered on some of the unmade roads in bad weather which made some cesspools inaccessible for prolonged periods because of the soft waterlogged clay soil underlying the roads. Attempts to gain access to cesspools in such situations would have hazarded the service as a whole and operations to rescue a cesspool emptier axle-deep in ruts were necessary on more than one occasion. Naturally householders complained bitterly if their overloaded cesspool system became ineffective, and the department felt equally bitter at the difficulties presented.

## Housing

There is no problem presented in the district by areas of slums but the property in the older part of the town, in particular the development of the second half of the nineteenth century, presents a varying prospect of improvement. Without improvement some of these houses will quite quickly become unfit as standards are gradually raised. Some such houses appear to be involved in planned development of the town.

There are also isolated houses built in the immediate post Great War period which were built of short-lived materials and have reached the stage of decay.

Both groups of houses feature in action on individual properties.





Inspection of Dwelling Houses - 1963

<u>Table I</u>	1.(a) Total dwelling houses inspected for housing defects ...	196.
	(b) Number of Inspections ... ..	816.
	2.(a) Number Inspected and Recorded ... ..	8.
	3. Number of dwelling houses found unfit for habitation ...	8.
	4. Number of dwelling houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation ... ..	69.

Repair, demolition and closure of individual unfit houses

<u>Table II</u>	<u>Repair</u>	1. Informal Action:	
		Number of houses rendered fit by informal action	54.
		2. Action under statutory powers:	
		(a) Number of houses in which defects remedied after formal notice ... ..	6.
		(b) by Owners ... ..	6.
		(c) by Local Authority ... ..	Nil.

Table III Demolition

1.	Number of dwelling houses for which demolition orders were made ... ..	2.
2.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders (a) by Owners ... ..	3.
	(b) by Local Authority . ...	Nil.
3.	Number of houses in which demolition order applies, not yet demolished ... ..	2..

Table IV Closure

1.	Number of houses Closed under Housing Act provisions ...	2.
6.	Parts of buildings closed ... ..	Nil.

Table V Temporary use of Unfit houses

There were no unfit houses in temporary use.

Table VI Clearance

Unfit houses in Clearance areas

1.	(a) Number of houses included in Clearance areas as unfit for human habitation ... ..	6.
	(b) Number of persons displaced ... ..	Nil.
	(c) Number of families ... ..	Nil.
2.	Number of houses included by reason of bad arrangement ...	Nil.



No dwellings were reported as overcrowded and there were no cases in which the Local Authority took steps to abate overcrowding or in which overcrowding recurred. Cases of possible overcrowding were reported but while some undoubtedly fell within amenity standards of overcrowding which would justify Council assistance in rehousing, none came within the statutory standard of overcrowding.

### Displacements

3 families comprising 10 persons were displaced by demolition, and 1 family of 2 persons by closure, all being rehoused by the Council.

### Houses in Multiple Occupation

No problem was experienced in the town from such development. A number of houses have been divided into flats or let in separate lodgings, to meet the needs of single persons or retired elderly singletons. Attention was given to the standards of accommodation in such houses and in one case the views of the Fire Prevention Officer were sought. The owner carried out the recommendations without need for any formal action.

It was not necessary to make any Management Orders.

### Improvement and Conversion of Houses

#### 1. Discretionary Grants

Applications	(a)	received	10.
	(b)	approved	9

Total cost of works	£3,237. 17. 0.
Amount of Grants made	1,618. 17. 7.

#### 2. Standard Grants

Applications	(a)	received	37.
	(b)	approved	37.

Total cost of works	£10,799. 3. 2.
Amount of Grants made	4,057. 12. 5.

### Rent Act, 1957

Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	Nil.
Number of Certificates current 31/12/63	...	2.
Number cancelled in 1963	... ..	Nil.

### Purchase of houses by Agreement

No such arrangements were come to in 1963.

### Caravan Sites and Caravans

There were 23 sites providing accommodation for 1,587 caravans and 239 chalets. The approximate acreage of camps is 86 acres. All are subject to licence conditions based on the model standards.





## Other substandard dwellings

There are no common lodging houses in Whitstable and no problems arose under Tents, Vans, Sheds or Moveable dwellings that could not be brought within the legislation on Caravans.

## New Houses - 1963

(a)	Total number of houses erected in 1963 ...	234.
(b)	by Local Authority	11.
(c)	by other persons	223.

## Noise

We were fortunate in having no complaints or problems to deal with under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, but advice was given on this aspect of planning applications.

## Atmospheric Pollution

New factory installations have complied with suggestions made on chimney heights. Existing chimneys have been kept under observation to ensure compliance with regulations. The laundry chimney received much attention in the past because of limited complaints and a new chimney has been erected which complies with the Ministry recommendations as to height.

Complaints about dust in the harbour area continued. The Tarmacadam Plant made additions and modifications to control dust emitted from their plant and to confine stored dust. Another potent source of dust was found to be the storage areas on the quay.

No move has been made towards the declaration of any part of the town as a smoke controlled zone and the domestic chimney continues to be the main offender.

## Working Conditions

Under the Agriculture (Safety, Health, Welfare Provisions) Act 1956 each of the 23 farms subject to the provisions of the Act were inspected.

### Inspections under the Factories Act 1961

<u>Inspections</u>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authority	11	20	1	- -
(2) Factories not under (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	90	83	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Local Authority enforces Sect. 7.	-	28	-	-
Total	101	121	2	-





Inspections under the Factories Act, 1961

	<u>Defects found</u>		
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred by H.M. Insp.</u>
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	1	1	1
	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

No prosecutions were instituted.

Outworkers

The only outworkers notified or found were 4 makers of wearing apparel. (Section 133(1)(c)).

Shops Acts

The department acts under powers delegated to the District Council by the County Council, as well as under local orders.

Inspections are made primarily under public health and food hygiene activity when regard is given also to the Shops Act requirements. Such inspections totalled 378 of which 119 were specifically for Shops Act purposes.

Offensive Trades

There are no recognized offensive trades in the town.

Food

Meat

The Canterbury Abattoir serves the slaughterhouse needs of the town and full inspection of meat pre and post mortem, is carried out there. No cases occurred where subsequent suspicion or condemnation occurred in the course of sale or storage for sale in the town.

Food Premises

There are approximately 300 food premises in the town of which 124 were registered under Section 16 Food & Drugs Act. A total of 210 inspections of registered food premises were carried out.

Food Hygiene

The visits made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations in the town and harbour totalled 566. Regular visits are made to the harbour to inspect food imported from Denmark.



## Milk

There are 3 registered dairies and 50 registered distributors of milk. In two of the dairies pasteurisation and full bottle cleansing is carried out. No structural alterations were made during the year.

One raw milk sample was submitted for biological examination. All other milk sampling was carried out by or on behalf of the County Food & Drugs Department.

No action was required during the year under Section 20 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations.

## Ice-Cream

There were 92 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and 2 premises registered for manufacture and sale. Apart from the two premises who make their own ice-cream, the product sold is one of the widely distributed proprietary brands sampled by the County Food & Drugs Department Officer. 8 samples were taken of local ice-cream of which 7 were Grade 1 and 1 Grade 2.

## OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

### Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One firm is registered for the use of such materials in upholstery etc., Articles come up to British Standard specification and bear the kite mark.

### Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three premises are licensed and inspected. The standards imposed are those recommended by the Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

### Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

No premises had registered or notified their intention to do so by the end of 1963.

### Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

Approved boiling or sterilization plant is required by anyone collecting waste food. 3 licences are in force in the area and 13 inspections were made of the plant used.

## Infectious Disease and Disinfection

Visits were carried out to investigate the contacts and disinfection arrangements of cases. In the case of food handlers in contact with Scarlet Fever or Dysentery and some other diseases precautionary measures are necessary as advised by the Medical Officer of Health.

Chemical disinfection (Formalin) can be carried out at the Disinfecting Plant, Station Road, when considered necessary but with modern home facilities the dangers of transmission through articles of bedding, clothing or books can in most infections be overcome by home cleansing.





Pest Control (Prevention of damage to food)

No general treatments were required to destroy pests in food but advice was given to shopkeepers in the course of Food Hygiene visits on control measures.

The General Assistant has attended a Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food training course on Pest Control.

Rodent Control

The Department employs a general assistant who spends part of his time on rodent control measures and the following is a summary of work carried out:-

	Local Autho- rity (1)	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Columns 1, 2 & 3. (4)	Agri- cul- tural (5)
1. No. of properties in L.A.'s district	13	8,355	1,129	9,497	20
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	73	1	74	-
(b) Survey	13	96	12	121	-
(c) Otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	-	60	653	713	40
3. Total inspections carried out	13	229	666	908	40
4. No. of properties inspected (in Sect.2) which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats - Major	2	-	-	2	-
Rats - Minor	3	6	3	12	-
(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-	-
Mice - Minor	-	1	-	1	-
5. No. of infested properties (in Sect. 4) treated by L.A.	5	80	4	89	-
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	24	83	4	111	-
7. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	4				



## Refuse Disposal and Street Cleansing

The Department is responsible for the supervision of refuse collection, street sweeping and litter collections. Owing to the variation in the composition of domestic refuse it was considered, after practical demonstrations, that the introduction of compression type vehicles would improve efficiency and an order was accordingly placed for such a vehicle. The use of such vehicles might well facilitate a changeover from the present kerbside collection to back door collection in the not too distant future.

Disposal of refuse is carried out at Yorkletts where use is made of a Bristol Angledozer for consolidation purposes.

No mechanical means have as yet been employed in street sweeping operations but tentative enquiries were put in hand regarding the use of mechanical sweepers.

## GENERAL INSPECTION

Details of inspections made are as follows:-

<u>Agric:</u> Health & Welfare Prov:	...	...	...	12
<u>Food:</u>				
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	19
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	...	...	...	30
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	88
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	124
Cafes, Licensed Premises etc.	...	...	...	130
Food Preparation	...	...	...	92
Fish Shops	...	...	...	47
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	47
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	...	...	...	196
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	...	...	...	198
Insect Pests	...	...	...	35
Camping Sites	...	...	...	295
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	...	...	...	93
Re-visits	...	...	...	816
Drainage	...	...	...	665
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	10
Air Pollution	...	...	...	113
Rodent Control (Council Premises	...	...	...	13
(Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	229
(Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	40
(Business	...	...	...	666
Heating Appliances	...	...	...	12
Sea and Water Pollution	...	...	...	11
Waste Foods	...	...	...	13
Port Health	...	...	...	153
Petroleum	...	...	...	87
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	35
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	47





GENERAL INSPECTION - (contd.,)

Factories Act	...	...	...	131
Shops Act	...	...	...	119
Water Supplies	...	...	...	28
Unsound Food	...	...	...	62
Bedding and Disinfection	...	...	...	12
Rent Act	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	163
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	312

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

87 visits were made in connection with the administration of the Act and Regulations relating to the storage of petroleum spirit.

All new installations are required to conform to the model code of principles of construction and licensing conditions, recommended as a guide to local authorities by the Home Office.

Licences are issued on an annual basis and 30 were in force at the end of the year.

Liaison is maintained with the Fire Prevention Officer of the Kent Fire Brigade with whom annual joint inspections are made.

SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No orders were sought under this section but at least one case would have required such an order if the full co-operation of the relatives had not been achieved in purchasing and rehousing in a bungalow with support from the County Domestic Help Service. The case arose from the problems of advanced age, physical handicap and mental infirmity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were no cases of acute poliomyelitis notified in the town during 1963. Apart from Measles the incidence of other notifiable diseases was particularly light, there being only 4 cases of Scarlet Fever, 1 case of Erysipelas and 1 Whooping Cough notified.

Measles was prevalent in the 1962-1963 Winter and continued into early Spring with 263 out of the 268 cases in the first half of the year.

Tuberculosis had a low incidence with only 2 cases of respiratory tuberculosis compared to 8 in the previous year, and no deaths from the disease.

No cases of food poisoning were notified or came to our notice during 1963.





# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Preventive Inoculations

The County Medical Officer reports the following figures for vaccination and immunisation.

Only 70 children received primary vaccination against smallpox and no children under 8 years were revaccinated (the only figures now recorded for smallpox vaccination under the scheme).

### Diphtheria Immunisation

Under 5	Primary Protection	300	Booster	125
5 - 10	" "	1	" "	89
11 - 15	" "	2	" "	1
Total		<u>303</u>		<u>214</u>

### Whooping Cough

Under 5	Primary Protection	299
5 - 10	" "	Nil
11 - 15	" "	1

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Under 6	277		
6 - 20	26	4th Booster	140.
Over 20	13		

## APPENDIX I

### STATISTICS (Vital and Morbid) 1963

Registrar General's population figure for mid-1963 = 19,540.

Approximately: Male ... 8,630 Female ... 10,910.

Live Births = 295 Male = 144 Female = 151 England & Wales

Live Births rate per 1000 population ... 15.1 ... 18.2  
(Corrected for population make up = 20.5)

Stillbirths = 7 Infant deaths = 9 (all legitimate)

Total Live and Stillbirths = 302

Stillbirths per 1000 live and stillbirths = 23 ... 17.3

Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births - total = 30.5 20.9

Infant deaths in first week = 7

Perinatal Mortality rate (S.B. and above per 1000 live and stillbirths) = 46

Illegitimate live births = 11

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births 3.7%



STATISTICS (Vital and Morbid) 1963

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	<u>Nil</u>		
Deaths all causes = 398	Male = 187	Female = 211		
Deaths under 1 week = 7	Male = 3	Female = 4		

England  
& Wales

Death rate per 1000 population	=	20.36	...	12.2
(Corrected by population factor	=	12.42)	D.R. Male	21.7
			D.R. Female	19.3

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus:-

Total = 15      Male = 13      Female = 2

Rate per 10,000 (Census distribution)	Total	7.7	...	5.19
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Male = 15      Female = 1.9

## APPENDIX II

## CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	1963	1962
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	3
" " Lung, Bronchus	15	21
" " Breast	8	7
" " Uterus	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	28	36
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	6	3
Diabetes	4	2
Vasc: Lesions of Nervous System	67	51
Coronary Disease, Angina	65	68
Hypertension with Heart Disease	11	13
Other Heart Diseases	62	78
Other Circulatory Diseases	29	24
Influenza	6	5
Pneumonia	16	13
Bronchitis	14	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	10	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	3	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-





CAUSE	1963	1962
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformation	3	-
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	30	21
Motor Vehicle accidents	3	6
Other accidents	6	5
Suicide	2	4
TOTAL	398	385
Male	187	180
Female	211	205

	Under 4 weeks	-1 year	-4 yrs	-14 yrs	-24 yrs	-34 yrs	-44 yrs	-54 yrs	-64 yrs	-74 yrs	75 and over
Male	4	1	2	-	1	-	2	5	26	55	91
Female	4	-	-	-	1	1	3	7	21	54	120
Total	8	1	2	-	2	1	5	12	47	109	211

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

[illegible]



APPENDIX III - (contd.,)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS	By Age Groups				Total	
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1963	1962
Respiratory						
Male	-	-	-	1	1	1
Female	-	-	-	1	1	7
Other Forms						
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	1

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December 1963  
(1962 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory :   Male   80   (80)       Female 40   (37)  
Other Forms :   Male   9    (9)       Female 24   (24)

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

(a) Canterbury & District Water Company.

Howfield Well.

(Report made by J.H.E. Marshall.  
Public Analyst, Canterbury)

A clear, bright, odourless water.

	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Free ammonia	Nil.
Albuminoid ammonia	Nil.
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	5.8
Chlorine as Chlorides	26
Temporary Hardness	238
Total Hardness	268
Permanent Hardness	30
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	0.02
Dissolved Oxygen	8.3
Total Solids	368
pH value	7.0

Microscopic examination - very little organic debris.



APPENDIX IV - (contd.,)

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

(b) Mid Kent Water Company.  
Newnham Water

(from a report by P.M. Bolas.  
Chemist & Bacteriologist)

Colourless clear bright water odourless and of normal taste.

	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil.
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	3.4
Chlorine as Chlorides	16
Temporary Hardness	245
Total Hardness	264
Permanent Hardness	19
Oxygen absorbed 3 hours at 27°C	Nil.
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	16
Total Solids	314
pH value	7.2

Residual Chlorine in the Newnham sample was 0.02 ppm.

Both waters are chlorinated as a routine safety measure.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

GATE LODGE,

THE CASTLE,

WHITSTABLE

October 1963.

To: The Chairman and Members  
of the Whitstable Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work of the Department for the year 1962.

Details of inspections made are as follows:-

<u>Agric:</u> Health & Welfare Prov:	..	..	..	28
<u>Food:</u> Bakehouses	..	..	..	11
Milk Regulations	..	..	..	42
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	..	..	..	37
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	90
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	129
Cafes, Licensed Premises etc.	..	..	..	147
Food Preparation	..	..	..	104
Fish Shops	..	..	..	56
Hawkers	..	..	..	20
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	..	..	..	204
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	..	..	..	131
Overcrowding	..	..	..	3
Insect Pests	..	..	..	38
Camping Sites	..	..	..	320
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	..	..	..	125
Re-visits	..	..	..	712
Drainage	..	..	..	413
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	13
Air Pollution	..	..	..	100
Rodent Control (Council Premises	..	..	..	67
(Dwelling Houses	..	..	..	484
(Agricultural Premises	..	..	..	40
(Business	..	..	..	293



Heating Appliances	..	..	..	24
Civil Defence	..	..	..	13
Sea and Water Pollution	..	..	..	12
Waste Foods	..	..	..	11
Verminous Houses	..	..	..	8
Port Health	..	..	..	92
Petroleum	..	..	..	126
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	41
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	24
Factories Act	..	..	..	93
Shops Act	..	..	..	133
Water Supplies	..	..	..	42
Unsound Food	..	..	..	56
Bedding and Disinfection	..	..	..	27
Rent Act	..	..	..	16
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	130
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	808

#### NUISANCES ABATED

During the year the following nuisances were abated:-

Roofs repaired	..	..	..	15
Eaves gutters and rainwater	..	..	..	8
pipes repaired or renewed				
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	9
Doors and windows repaired	..	..	..	34
Brickwork repaired	..	..	..	8
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	7
Drains relaid or repaired	..	..	..	17
Drains cleared	..	..	..	24
W.C's repaired or renewed	..	..	..	7
Ceiling and wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	33
Rising and/or penetrating damp	..	..	..	20
Water supplies	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous repairs	..	..	..	14





# HOUSING

The total number of dwellings inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts was 335.

The following tables give information on houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere:-

<u>Houses demolished</u>	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas (Housing Act 1957)			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil	-	-
(3) Houses in land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	14	3
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	Number		
(5) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957	4	-	-
(6) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-



Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

	By owner	By Local Authority
(8) After informal action by local authority	65	-
(9) After formal notice under -		
(a) Public Health Acts	1	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	3	-
(10) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation	-	-
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

Purchase of Houses by agreement

	No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders of Compulsory Purchase Orders purchases in the year	-	-

NEW HOUSES DURING 1962

- (a) Total number of houses erected during 1962 210.  
 (b) Houses erected by Local Authority 34.  
 (c) Houses erected by other persons 176.





### FOOD HYGIENE

There are approximately 300 premises in the area where food is prepared, sold or handled and which come within the provisions of the Hygiene Regulations. Of this number 127 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, which relates to manufacture and sale of ice cream, sausages, etc.,

Routine visits and visits forthwith on complaint are made in this connection. Standards are improving by the introduction of new building techniques and materials which, besides being more pleasing in appearance, facilitate cleansing processes.

103 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream as against 2 premises where ice cream is manufactured. All 10 samples taken were free from disease producing organisms and were graded as follows:-

Grade 1	..	8
Grade 2	..	1
Grade 3	..	1
Grade 4	..	Nil

### MILK SUPPLIES

There are 3 registered dairies in the area and the number of registered distributors of milk is 41; the issue of dealers' licences to sell designated milk is now dealt with by the County Council, who also carry out routine milk sampling.

15 Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, all of which were satisfactory.

### MEAT SUPPLIES

The slaughtering needs continued to be met by use of the public slaughterhouse at Canterbury and arrangements have been satisfactory.





## SHOPS ACT

Acting under powers delegated by the County Council the Department is responsible for the administration of this Act. A total of 326 general inspections were made, primarily in connection with public health functions but when regard would be had to the requirements of the Act. In addition 133 inspections were carried out to deal specifically with Shops Act requirements and local Orders relating to seasonal concessions.

Representations were received from a number of hairdressers to be exempted from the requirements of the Act insofar as it affected the compulsory half-day closing. A poll resulted but the sponsors were unable to obtain a majority vote. In the event of a 5-day week being adopted by shop-keepers it would probably be necessary for the existing Order, which fixes Wednesday, to be amended.

## WATER SUPPLIES

9 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and 5 for chemical examination, all of which were satisfactory. An extract of one of the reports which may be of interest is as follows:-

<u>Chemical Examination</u>		<u>Results expressed in parts per million.</u>	
Solids in solution (Dried at 180° C)	...	371	
Solids in solution After Ignition	...	358	
Chlorides Calculated as Chlorine	...	26	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	...	250	
Total Hardness	...	264	
Free and Saline Ammonia (As Nitrogen)	...	0.03	
Albuminoid Ammonia (As Nitrogen)	...	0.01	
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	...	6	
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	...	nil	
Oxygen Absorbed in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 26.7° C	...	0.08	
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 26.7° C	...	0.14	
Toxic Metals	...	not detected	
Free and Combined Residual Chlorine on receipt		not detected	
<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>			
Number of Colonies developing upon Agar			
(a) In 24 hours at 37° C	...	28	per ml.
(b) In three days at 22° C	...	1200	per ml.
Presumptive Coliform Count	...	nil	per 100 ml.
Including Faecal Coli	...	nil	per 100 ml.



## WATER SUPPLIES - (contd.,)

The Mid Kent and the Canterbury and District Water Companies are the statutory supply undertakings for the district. There is a small private supply in the Seasalter area which serves a public house, caravan site and a number of chalets.

With the exception of some 20 properties all dwellings have an individual piped supply direct to the houses. Mains continued to be extended during the year to serve increasing residential development and an additional main was constructed to increase the pressure on a large area of the district.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Department was made virtually responsible for the whole of the Cleansing Services following the adoption of the recommendation of the O & M Consultants that the responsibility for cesspool emptying and street cleansing be transferred from the Surveyor's to the Health Department. The object was to improve the flexibility of the labour force so as to achieve additional marginal savings and to enable a foreman to be appointed to relieve the P.H.I's of much of the day-to-day supervision. It was anticipated that the increased flexibility would enable the refuse collection teams to be kept up to strength when unavoidable absences occur. There were, of course, the initial teething troubles when the changeover took place but tangible improvements have resulted, albeit, on occasions at the expense of other less essential work.

It is unfortunate that the implementation of a bonus scheme (for refuse collection and disposal staff) did not reach a successful conclusion and consideration is at present being given to a possible changeover in vehicle design, to a compressor type of vehicle that will reduce the number of journeys to the tip and enable more man-hours to be spent on collection duties. Studies are to be made which it is anticipated will demonstrate that a successful bonus scheme can be introduced together with an improvement in the service.

The refuse disposal point is situated at Yorkletts where use is made of a Bristol Angledozer for consolidation purposes. Additional tipping space was made available during the year by arrangement with the adjoining farmer, for the filling up of a valley which immediately adjoins the tip.







### PUBLIC CLEANSING - (contd.)

The Council continued to collect waste paper which was carried out in trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles. The amount baled was 151 tons which resulted in a revenue of £1,182.

Picking rights of salvageable material other than waste paper brought in the sum of £32.

Road sweeping is carried out on the beat system whereby men are equipped with brooms, shovels and orderly trucks and made responsible for individual areas. No mechanical aids are at present employed but consideration is being given to the desirability of utilising some form of mechanical equipment to improve the existing system and cope with increasing demands.

### DRAINAGE and SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Major improvements were carried out by the Council during the year including the completion of the Seasalter main drainage scheme and construction of pumping station; the construction of soil and surface water sewers in Millstrood Hill and extension of the Colewood Road sewer. The main function of the Health Department, following completion of these works by the Surveyor's Department, is the follow up to ensure that full advantage is taken of the facilities made available by persuading and cajoling people to dispense with their cesspool or other form of drainage and connect to the sewer. It is pleasing to report that the majority of folk are only too anxious to proceed.

### HEATING APPLIANCES

It is still found necessary to ensure that second-hand heating appliances which are sold in the area comply with the Regulations and routine visits are made to check such appliances when on sale.



### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

126 visits were made in connection with the administration of the Act and Regulations relating to the storage of petroleum spirit.

All new installations are required to conform to the model code of principles of construction and licensing conditions, recommended as a guide to local authorities by the Home Office.

Licences are issued on an annual basis and 29 were in force at the end of the year.

Liaison is maintained with the Fire Prevention Officer of the Kent Fire Brigade with whom annual joint inspections are made.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

Certain collectors of waste foods are required by this Order to be licensed by the Council. Such licences impose an obligation to use approved boiling plants and ensure suitable sterilisation. 6 licences are in force in the area.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Chemical disinfections are carried out at the Disinfecting Plant, Station Road. Steam disinfection was discontinued some years ago but facilities would be available through the Hospital at Canterbury should they be required.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

One firm is registered in respect of the use of filling materials used for upholstery purposes. It is generally found that the articles displayed for sale in the retail shops bear the mark of the British Standards Institution which is indicative of a satisfactory standard.

### PET ANIMALS ACT

Two licences were issued, the conditions of which were based on the recommendations of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.





## PORT HEALTH

Routine visits were made primarily in connection with the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations and liaison was maintained with the Customs Officer.

## RODENT CONTROL

Complaints of infestations, the majority of which came from householders, were dealt with by the rodent operator and in each case treated until all rats or mice were destroyed.

The Sewage works at Swalecliffe and the Refuse tip were surveyed frequently and treated whenever the presence of rats was discovered, and thus serious infestations were prevented from developing.

The sewer system was tested as a matter of routine by baiting 10% of the manholes; "takes" were recorded at only two manholes, indicating a very low level of infestation. The baits at these manholes were renewed until the rats ceased eating it.

Surveys of agricultural premises revealed no serious infestations and such infestations as were found to exist were all receiving effective treatment by the occupiers of the premises with the aid of Warfarin.

Warfarin mixed with oatmeal was used in all treatments made by the Council's rodent operator, both on the surface and in sewers. When used for sewer baiting proportions of preservative and oil are included to prevent the damp atmosphere accelerating deterioration of the bait.

The following is a summary of work carried out:-





RODENT CONTROL - (contd.,)

	Local Autho- rity (1)	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Columns 1, 2 & 3. (4)	Agri- cul- tural (5)
1. No. of properties in L.A.'s district	26	8,218	1,139	9,383	21
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:- (a) Notification (b) Survey (c) Otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	- 26 3	134 270 48	4 20 220	138 316 271	- 21 -
3. Total inspections carried out	20	396	362	778	46
4. No. of properties inspected (in Section (2) which were found to be infested by:- (a) Rats - Major Rats - Minor (b) Mice - Major Minor	1 6 - -	- 10 - 3	- - - -	1 16 - 3	- 1 - -
5. No. of infested properties (in Section (4) treated by L.A.	7	132	3	142	-
6. Total treatments carried out (inclu- ding re-treatments)	8	137	4	149	-
7. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out			3		



### CONTROL OF MOVABLE DWELLINGS

23 sites were licensed in 1962, providing accommodation for some 1,515 caravans and tents and 239 chalets, having an approximate acreage of 83.

The sites were inspected at approximately monthly intervals to ensure compliance with licensed conditions. Various infringements encountered were of a minor nature and were dealt with immediately upon request.

The two year period in which to effect compliance with the structural requirement imposed by the Control of Sites and Caravan Act was still in force but towards the end of the year the various works were being put in hand.

There was the usual problem associated with seasonal stationing of caravans on unlicensed sites, mainly by gypsies and their dwellings of no fixed abode. The problem would seem almost insoluble until such times as a sufficient number of sites, strategically placed, are available.

Another problem that is met is that of the tent dwellers for whom virtually no licensed accommodation is available. Camping is permitted within the "free limits" of the Public Health Act and such sanitary facilities as are made available fall short of those that would be available on a permanent licensed site.

### CIVIL DEFENCE

The Department is very much involved in Civil Defence in that the Health Inspector holds several key posts in the Welfare Section.

Such duties are not so onerous as they might be as the routine work, including the responsibility and organisation of training, is ably carried out by the Civil Defence Officer.





FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act are as follows:-

INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecured
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4& 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	93	82	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	5	2	-
T O T A L S	106	93	5	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L S	7	6	-	-	-



FACTORIES ACT - (contd.,)

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect.110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel) Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	6	-	-	-	-	-

STAFF

The staff comprises the Chief Public Health Inspector, an Additional Public Health Inspector, one Clerk/Shorthand-typist, a General Assistant who deals primarily with pest control and disinfection and a General Foreman who is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the manual staff.

CONCLUSION

May I conclude by expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members for their support, to Dr. Harvey for his advice and encouragement and to the Officers of the other Departments for their help and co-operation.

My thanks are due to my own staff for their very able assistance and willingness in carrying out the multifarious duties for which the Department is responsible.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F.W.I. WHITEHOUSE.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

